<u>REMARKS</u>

Applicant has amended claim 4 to address a dependency problem. Applicant has also amended claims 2, 4, 9, 14, 19, and 20 in order to more precisely define the invention.

Claims 4 stands objected to as dependent on a canceled claim. Applicant has amended claim 4 to depend upon claim 2 to address this issue.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13-16, 19-20, 22, and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over Doyle et al., 2003/0154261 (hereinafter Doyle) in view of Mendenhall (U.S. 6,133,960). Claims 4-5, 12, 17-18, and 23-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Doyle in view Mendenhall and further in view of Roy et al., U.S. 6,337,693 (hereinafter Roy). Applicant will address these rejections together, as applicant believes that the above amendments, in conjunction with the below remarks, differentiates these references from the present invention to overcome these rejections.

Regarding claim 1, applicants respectfully traverse the examiner's rationale for rejection as follows. First, applicant argued in the previous response that the Doyle reference did not disclose the limitation of "conducting geospatial queries between said data set values..." In response, the examiner indicates that because the Doyle reference discusses rotating, scaling, and otherwise repositioning images using the Doyle system, this inherently meets this limitation. Applicant disagrees. The Doyle reference clearly states that in order to rotate, scale, etc. the image, the data to render the image is sent to a third party program in order to compute the image data for the new view. Thus, all the Doyle reference teaches is taking one data set (the set rendering the image) and using that

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one data set to compute image data for a new view of that data set. However, the limitation in claim 1 clearly states that the geospatial queries are conducted **between the data set values** (bold and underline added for emphasis). This means that the queries are conducted between at least two data sets (or one could not conduct the queries "between" the data set values). It is clearly different to conduct queries between multiple data set values on one's system to compare differences, locations, etc. between those data sets versus taking one data set and using that to compute a new data set using a third party program. Therefore, the Doyle reference does not meet this limitation as the examiner suggests.

Also, the examiner states that Doyle does not disclose data set values in different formats, Mendenhall teaches data set values in different formats. The examiner goes on to state that it would be obvious to combine Doyle and Mendenhall because doing so would make Doyle a more flexible system. First, on its face, this logic is faulty. In order to combine references for a proper obviousness objection, there must be an actual impetus to combine that comes from the references or the art. If the examiner's stated rationale for combination were allowable, it would always be obvious to combine references. Neither Doyle nor Mendenhall state or imply that there is any problem or difficulty related to differing map data formats. Doyle does not state or imply that his system is designed to use different formats. The only way one could argue to combine the references as the examiner suggests is to use hindsight (that the combination would make Doyle's system better), just as the examiner has employed. However, this is improper.

Second, while Mendenhall does disclose two different formats for video screens to display pixels (RGB and YUV), it does not describe a system that can employ both types of data simultaneously as is claimed in the present application. Claim 1 clearly indicates that the at least one data set that is used to render the final image is made up of multiple data sets in different formats. Inherently, the claims indicate that the present system has the capability of using data sets of different formats to render the final image. This feature is not disclosed or implied in Mendenhall as the examiner suggests.

Regarding all claims that describe the "new data" that the present system can derive, the examiner states that Doyle discloses deriving new data inherently because of the above discussed ability to rotate, scale, etc. images. As noted above, Doyle merely takes one data set and uses a third party program in order to obtain image data for a new view of that that one data set. Applicant has amended the claims in order to more precisely indicate that the new data derived by the present invention comes from a comparison between data sets or a specific query regarding attributes of one of the data sets, rather than simple manipulation of one of the data sets. As such, it should now be clear that Doyle does not disclose this limitation of the claims.

Regarding claim 12, the examiner argues that Roy discloses a geospatial metadata server at figure 1, 140, col. 5, lines 21-26, and col. 11, lines 14-28. However, this is not correct. Roy discloses a "map server" which merely is a server containing map data. This is not the same as a metadata server. Metadata is defined by Dictionary.com as data about other data. The example given is that of a library catalog because it describes publications. The United States Geological Survey define formal metadata on their website as providing a common set of terminology, definitions, and information about

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data that basically describe the who, what, where, when, why, and how about every aspect of the data. Therefore, a geospatial metadata server would contain data about geospatial data that allows a user to quickly determine if data from different sources and in different formats relates to a query or search. Obviously, this is far different than a simple server that contains map data, and, therefore, Roy does not disclose this limitation as the examiner suggests.

Regarding claims 13, 14, and 28, the examiner indicates that Doyle discloses spatial data and attribute data on page 6, paragraphs 66 and 68 and page 9, paragraph 92. However, applicant can find no mention of attribute data in these paragraphs. As described in the specification, attribute data describes certain characteristics of spatial data in a tabular format rather than in a raster or vector format. These attribute tables are used in order to assist in the queries that compare different data sets and also queries directed to attributes about a specific data set. The paragraphs in Doyle mentioned above merely discuss using a third party program to manipulate the raster data into different raster data. Nowhere in Doyle is tabular attribute data discussed or implied. Therefore, applicant asserts that Doyle does not disclose this limitation as the examiner suggests.

While there are many other differences between the references and the present invention, applicant believes that the above amendments and discussion are sufficient to overcome the above referenced rejections.

Accordingly, applicant believes that claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9, 11-20, and 22-28 are in condition for allowance and respectfully requests the examiner to withdraw all objections and rejections and allow said claims. Should the examiner need more information regarding this matter or have further suggestions regarding this application, feel free to call the undersigned at 401-832-6679.

Respectfully submitted,
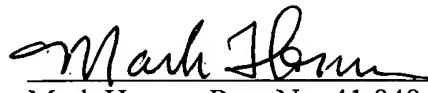
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